

PLO

3. To study closely and dully.
Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The finewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakesp.*
He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
She reason'd without *plodding* long, *Swift's Miscel.*
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.
PLO'DDER. *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with faucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from other's books? *Shakesp.*
PLOT. *n. f.* [*plot*, Saxon. See *PLAT*.]
1. A small extent of ground.
It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves let like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Fairy Queen.*
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth moe poles may be got. *Tusser.*
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*
Were there but this single *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcius, they to dust would grind it,
And throw't against the wind. *Shakesp.*
When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shakesp.*
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste, but in
garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*
2. A plantation laid out.
Some goddesses inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of
this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be
shrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a god-
dess could have made it so perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*
3. A form; a scheme; a plan.
The law of England never was properly applied unto the
Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they
could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their
humble carriage. *Spenser on Ireland.*
4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evi-
dently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret
design formed against another.
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakesp.*
Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress. *Dan.*
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed;
the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs,
unravell'd at last by some unexpected means.
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs
from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a
probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*
Nothing must be bung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Rafionman.*
Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not? *Pope.*
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe
is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*
6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.
Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that false accusation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negotiation. *Denham.*
TO PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly
against those in authority.
The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murder me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Psalms xxxvii. 12.*
He who envies now thy state,
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
The wolf that round th' inclosure prowld
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*
2. To contrive; to scheme.
The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the
prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis an-
swer'd, that though love had made his highness steal out of
his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of
Spain. *Wotton.*
TO PLOT. *v. a.*
1. To plan; to contrive.

PLO

- With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*
2. To describe according to ichnography.
This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now standeth,
for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
PLO'TTER. *n. f.* [from *plot*.]
1. Conspirator.
As for you, Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter*
of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
2. Contriver.
An irreligious moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shakesp.*
PLO'VER. *n. f.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A
bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, phe-
asant and *plover*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Scarce
The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,
The *plovers* when to scatter o'er the heath
And sing. *Thomson's Spring.*
PLOUGH. *n. f.* [*plog*, Saxon; *plog*, Danish; *plogh*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground
to receive the seed.
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath torn in sunder, languishing doth die. *Peasham.*
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams;
some in the share, others in the coulter and handles. *Mort.*
In ancient times the faced *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomson.*
2. A kind of plane.
Ainsworth.
TO PLOUGH. *v. n.* *TO PRACTISE* aration; to turn up the ground
in order to sow seed.
Rebellion, infolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Id. xxviii. 24.*
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white
oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*
TO PLOUGH. *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the plough.
Let the Volscians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Should any slave, so lowly, belong to you?
No doubt you'd find the rogue, in letters bound,
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*
A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd,
an acre a day. *Mortimer.*
2. To bring to view by the plough.
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*
3. To furrow; to divide.
When the prince her funeral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Aldif.*
With speed we *plough* the watry way,
My power shall guard thee. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. To tear; to furrow.
Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
PLOUGHBOY. *n. f.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the
plough; a coarse ignorant boy.
A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but thatched
houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to
the very nature of a house. *Watts's Logick.*
PLOUGHMAN. *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cul-
tivates ground.
When the country shall be replenish'd with corn, as it
will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are
great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should
be good store of magazines erected. *Spenser.*
PLOUGHLAND. *n. f.* [*plough* and *land*.] A farm for corn.
Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear. *Danne.*
In this book are entered the names of the manors or in-
habited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each con-
tains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hae.*
PLOUGHMAN. *n. f.* [*plough* and *man*.]
1. One that attends or uses the plough.
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckoo then on ev'ry tree, *Shakespeare.*
God provides the good things of the world, to serve the
needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Taylor.*
The careful *ploughman* doubting stands. *Milton.*
Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*
The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the
shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*
Who

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- Who can cease t' admire
The *ploughman* conful in his coarse attire. *Dryden.*
One
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son. *Dryden.*
2. A gross ignorant rustic.
Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cipher's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakesp.*
3. A strong laborious man.
A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a
ploughman will digest it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
PLOUGHMONDAY. *n. f.* The monday after twelfth-day.
Ploughmonday next after that the twelfside is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*
PLOUGHSHARE. *n. f.* [*plough* and *share*.] The part of the
plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.
As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a
great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty
things. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *plough-*
shares without being scorched. *Addison's Spectator.*
TO PLUCK. *v. a.* [*pluccian*, Sax. *plucken*, Dutch.]
1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to
draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon
with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, par-
ticularly by *Shakespeare*.
It seem'd better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable
government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them
under. *Spenser on Ireland.*
You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off. *Shakesp.*
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakesp.*
Canst thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with
comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world masters. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head. *Shakespeare.*
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks. *Shakespeare.*
I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land. *2 Chron.*
Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Levi. i. 16.*
A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is
planted. *Ecclesi. iii. 2.*
They *pluck* off their skin from off them. *Mic. iii. 2.*
Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck* out their tongues,
Left with their dying breath they sow sedition. *Addison.*
Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise. *Gay.*
From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. To strip of feathers.
Since I *plucked* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.
Shakespeare.
I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard. *Shakespeare.*
3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for
taking up or refusing of courage.
He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all
things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should
with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.
Kneller's History of the Turks.
PLUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.
Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but so few
at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.
L'Estrange.
Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without
great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory
muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. [*Pluck*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the
English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart,
liver and lights of an animal.
PLUCKER. *n. f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.
Thou letter up and *pluck* down of kings! *Shakesp.*
Pull it as soon as you see the feed begin to grow brown, at
which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*
PLUG. *n. f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugg*, Dutch.] A stopple;
any thing driven hard into another body.
Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker
to the bottom. *Boyle.*
The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the
brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaden
with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest. *Addison.*
In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together
with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

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- TO PLUG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.
A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter re-
cur to the part disposed to receive it. *Sharp's Surgery.*
PLUM. *n. f.* [*plum*, *plumpeop*, Sax. *blanne*, Danish. A cu-
stom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.]
1. A fruit.
The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a
circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an
oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, furrounding
an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which
should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have
but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jean-
hative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask,
commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black
damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5.
The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The
Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The
white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, some-
times called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white im-
perial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12.
The Cheston *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre
claud. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red
diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*.
18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*.
20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mi-
rabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25.
The monieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth
plum, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry
plum. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muske *plum*.
29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*.
31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn or
floe-tree *plum*. *Miller.*
Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum
consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation:
they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best re-
lish were in apples, *plums* or nuts. *Locke.*
2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.
I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thou-
sand pounds.
By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into
a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day
before. *Addison.*
The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum. *Prior.*
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he
might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit. *Arbuth.*
Ask you,
Why sic and Sapho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum*. *Pope.*
4. A kind of play, called how many *plums* for a penny. *Ains.*
PLUMAGE. *n. f.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts. *Bacon.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smite with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*
PLUMB. *n. f.* [*plumb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden
weight let down at the end of a line.
If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when
the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.
PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.
If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal
velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the va-
cuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one
overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*
Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well
one minute and dead the next. *Collier.*
TO PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.
The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the
channel. *Swift's Gulliver.*
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLUMBER. *n. f.* [*plumbier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead.
Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.
PLUMBERY. *n. f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the ma-
nufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummary*.
PLUMCAKE. *n. f.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins.
He cram'd them till their guts did ache
With caudle, cullard and *plumcake*. *Hudibras.*
PLUME. *n. f.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]
1. Feather of birds.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakespeare.*
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*. *Milton.*
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the
plume or stalk of a quill. *Grew's Museum.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament.
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
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